



US008955361B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Tanaka

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,955,361 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Feb. 17, 2015**

(54) **STEERING DEVICE**

(75) Inventor: **Takahiro Tanaka**, Maebashi (JP)

(73) Assignee: **NSK Ltd.**, Tokyo (JP)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/376,981**

(22) PCT Filed: **Jul. 13, 2011**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/JP2011/065940**

§ 371 (c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: **Apr. 5, 2013**

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2012/023365**

PCT Pub. Date: **Feb. 23, 2012**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2013/0180297 A1 Jul. 18, 2013

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Aug. 20, 2010 (JP) 2010-184972

(51) **Int. Cl.**

B60R 25/02 (2013.01)

B60R 25/021 (2013.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **B60R 25/02115** (2013.01); **B60R 25/0211** (2013.01)

USPC **70/184**; **70/252**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 70/181–187, 252
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

7,104,097	B2 *	9/2006	Zillmann	70/186
7,111,480	B2 *	9/2006	Dimig et al.	70/186
7,703,309	B2 *	4/2010	Okuno et al.	70/186
7,823,426	B2 *	11/2010	Okuno et al.	70/186
8,001,814	B2 *	8/2011	Okada et al.	70/186
8,136,376	B2 *	3/2012	Tsukano et al.	70/252
8,272,239	B2 *	9/2012	Fong	70/185
2004/0251671	A1 *	12/2004	Zillmann	70/182
2008/0178644	A1 *	7/2008	Okuno et al.	70/187

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP 2002-337663 11/2002

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Christopher Boswell

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Crowell & Moring LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

In a steering device having a steering lock device, stress applied to a base portion of a flange section is reduced. Relief portions have round corners formed where the relief portions meet the outer periphery of the outer column, respectively. With the relief portions concave by $\beta 3$ from the mounting surface, radius R1 of each of the round corners of the relief portions can be made larger than radius R2 of a round corner of the mounting surface. This makes it possible to avoid interference between the relief portions and the corner at an inner end, in the vehicle width direction, of the right clamping surface of the steering lock device.

7 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets

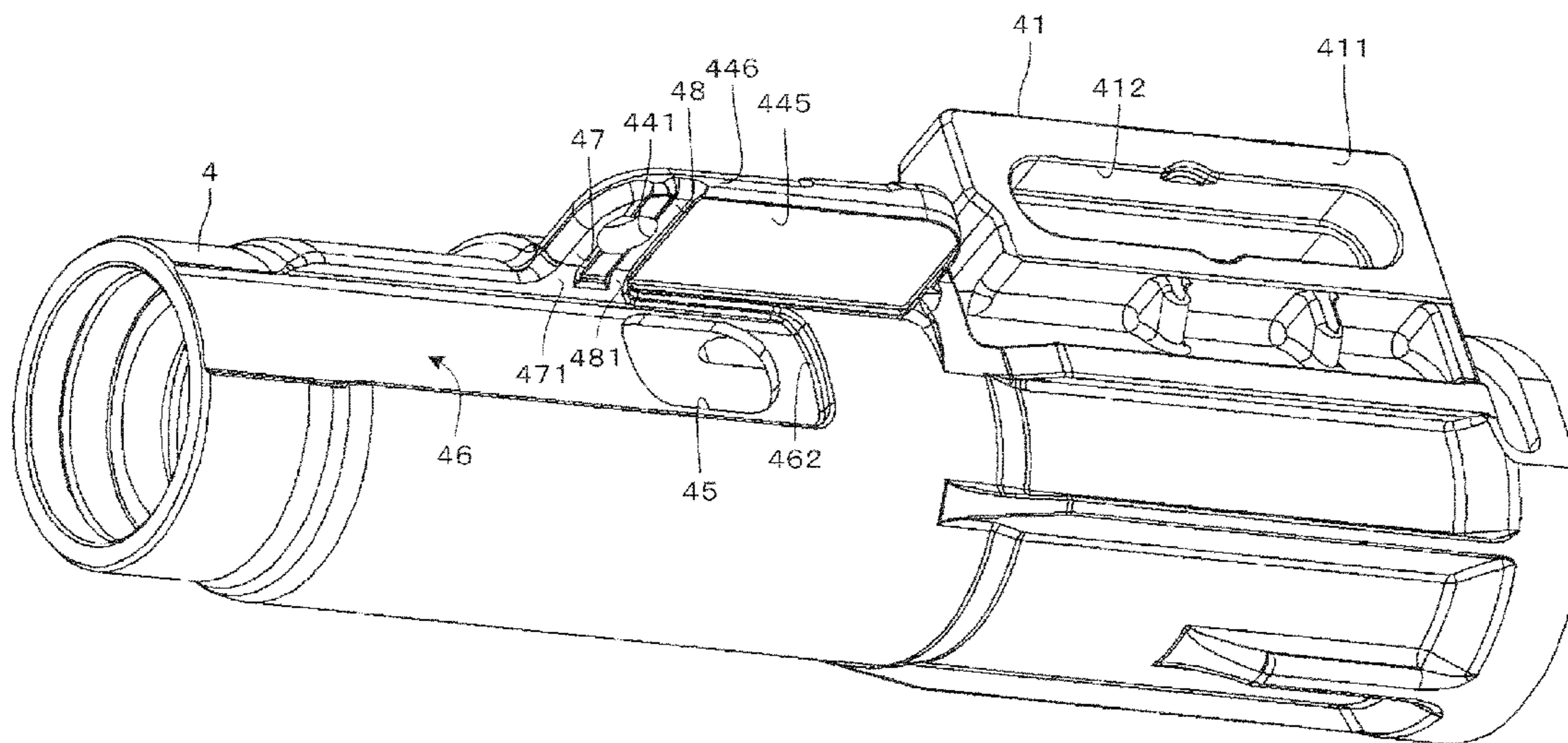


FIG. 1

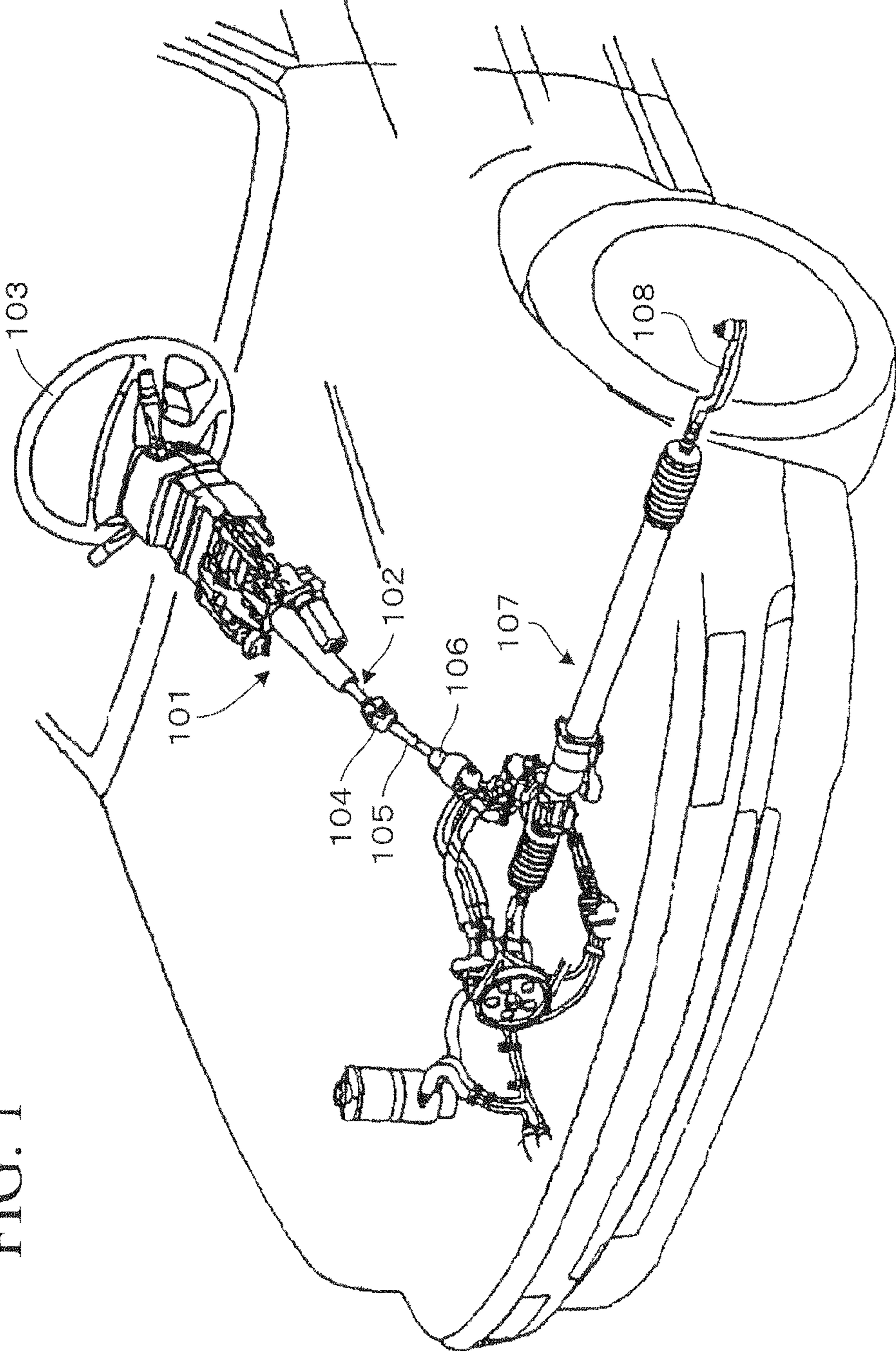


FIG. 2

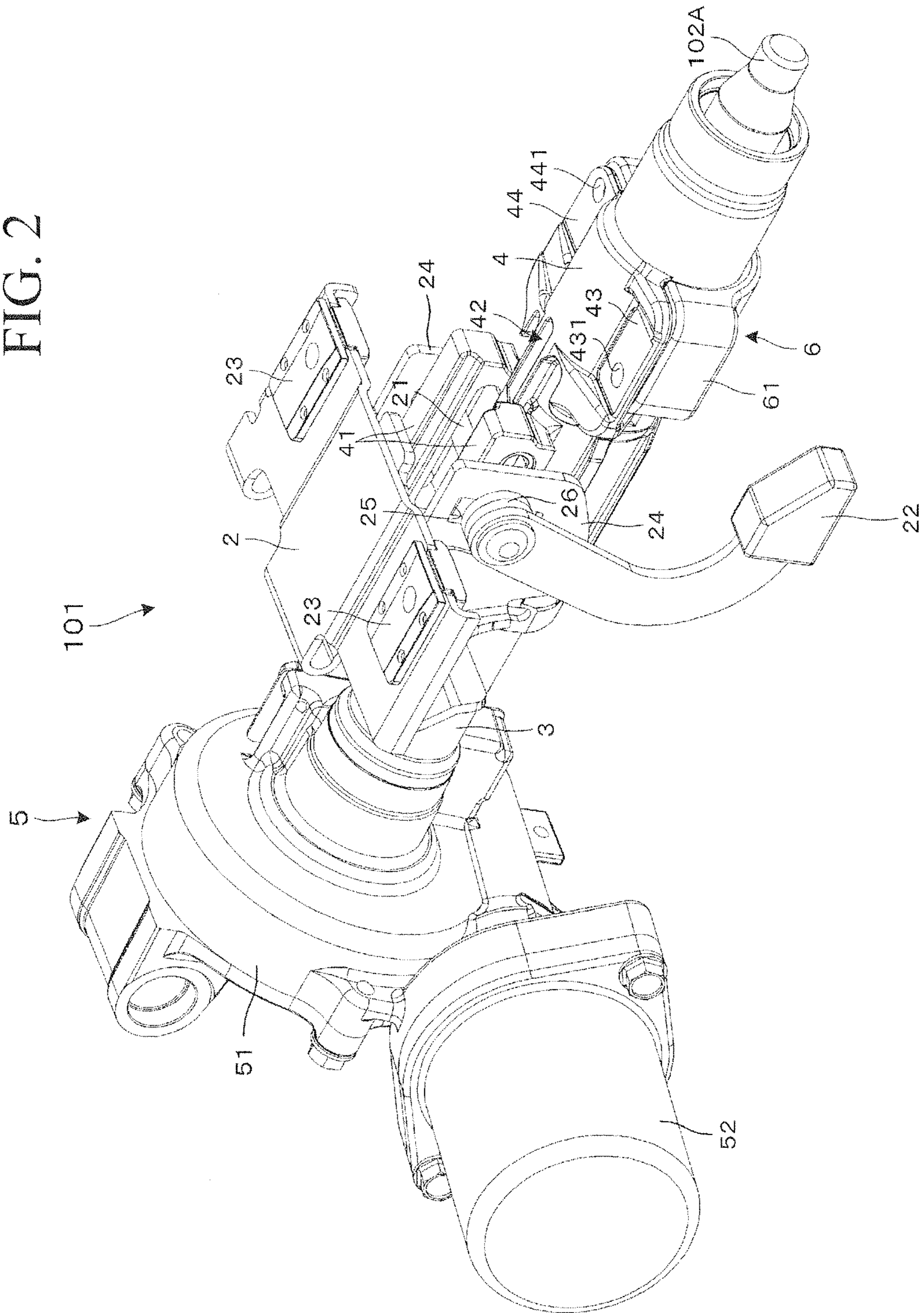


FIG. 3

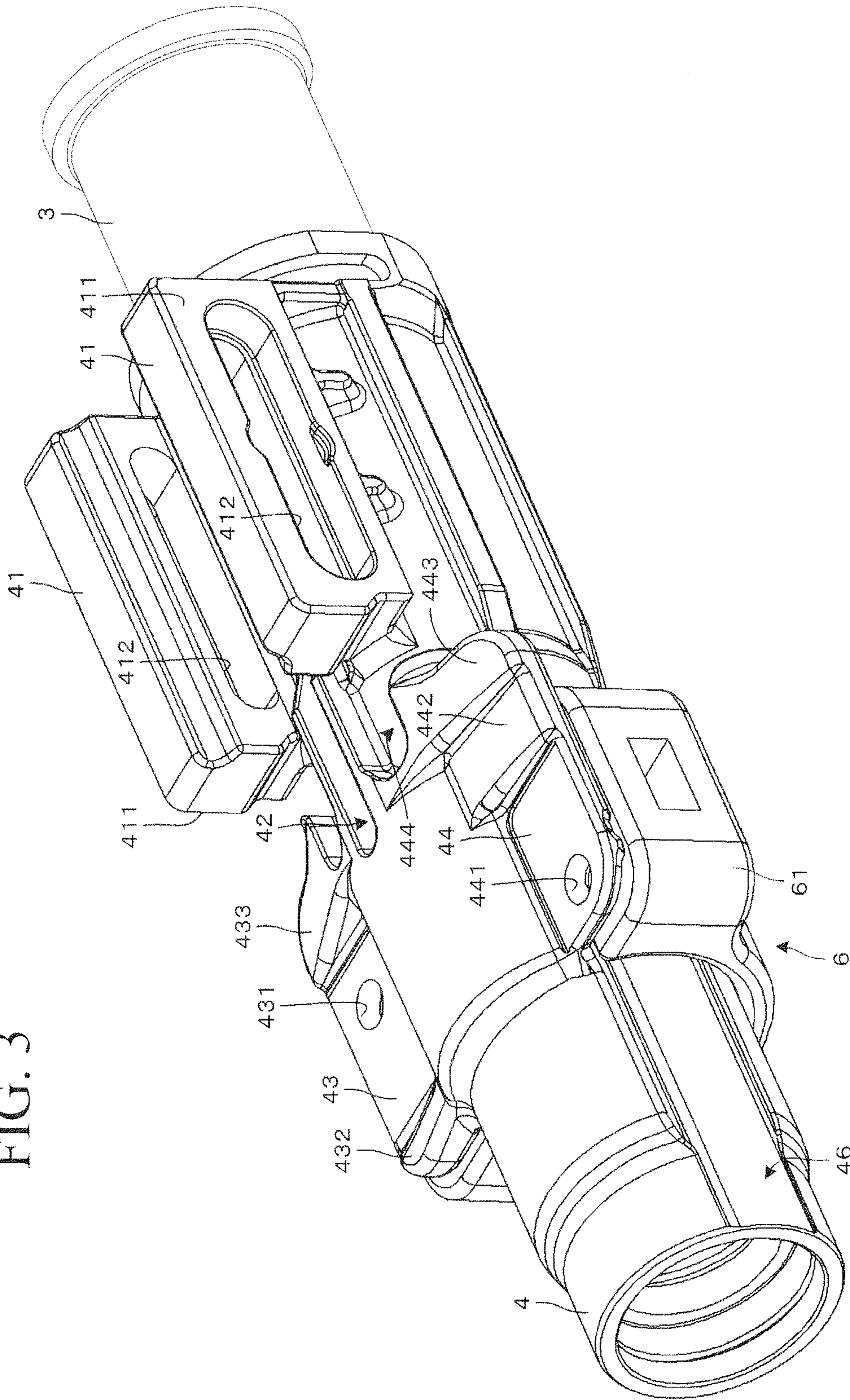


FIG. 5

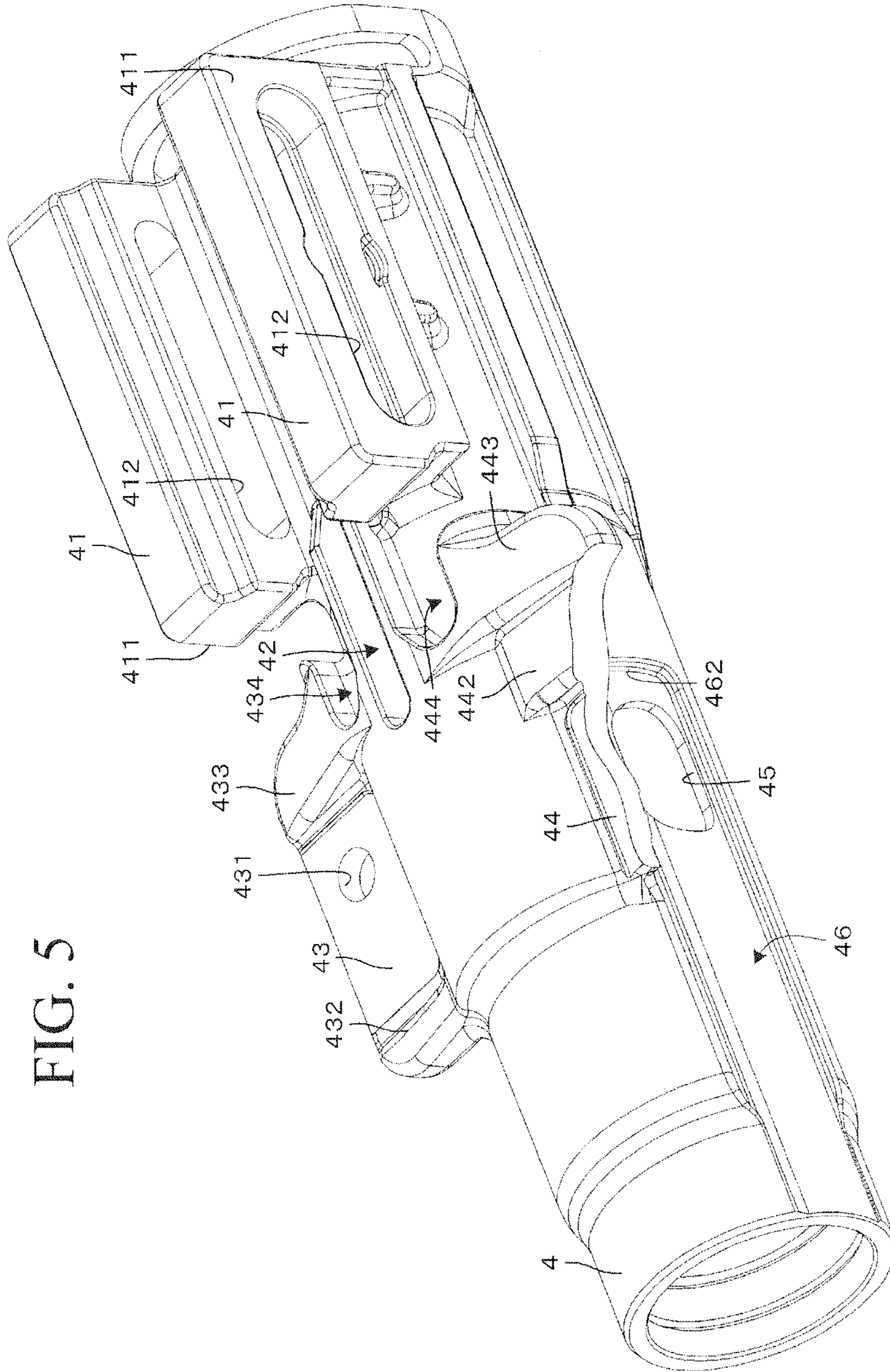


FIG. 6

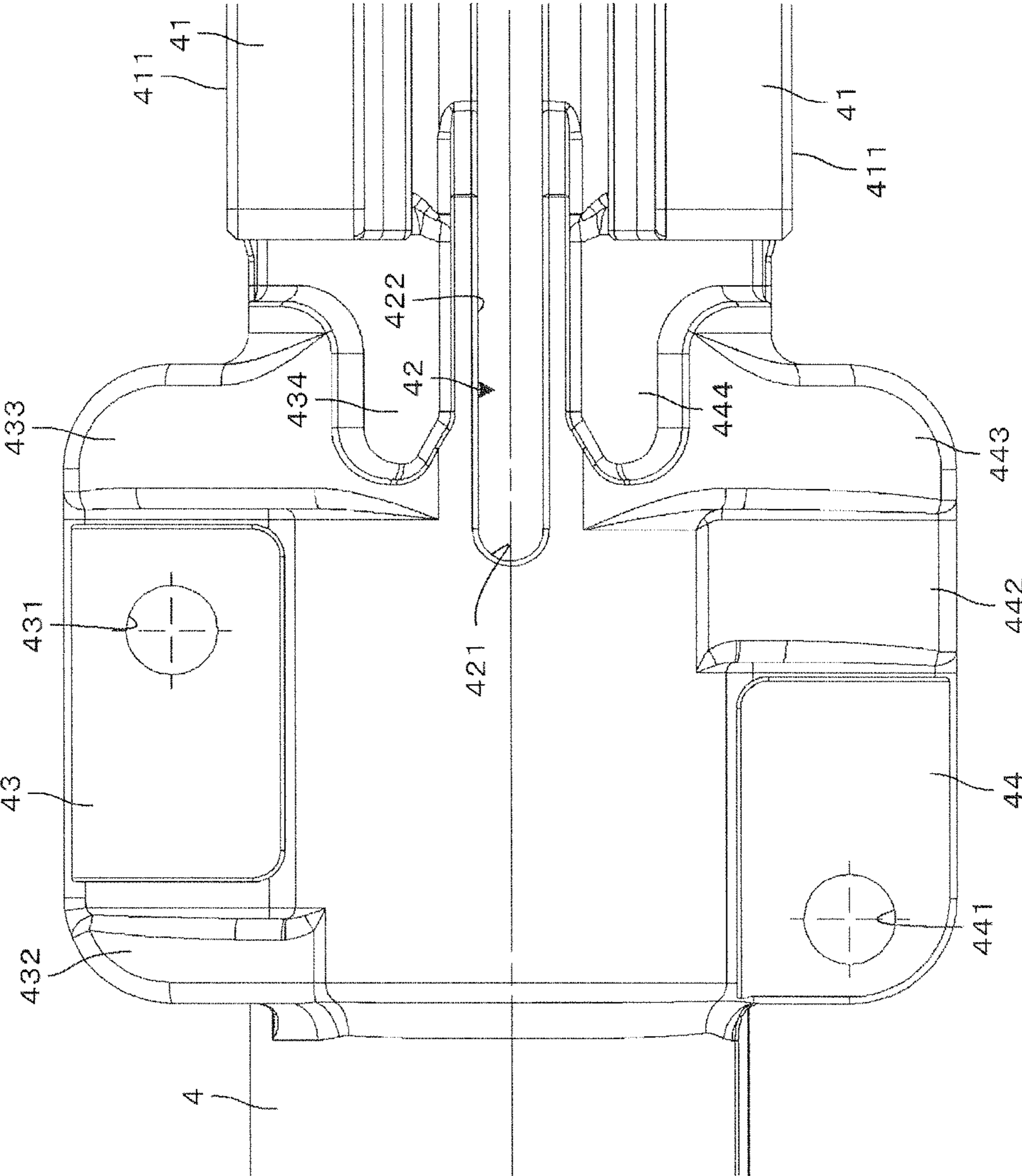
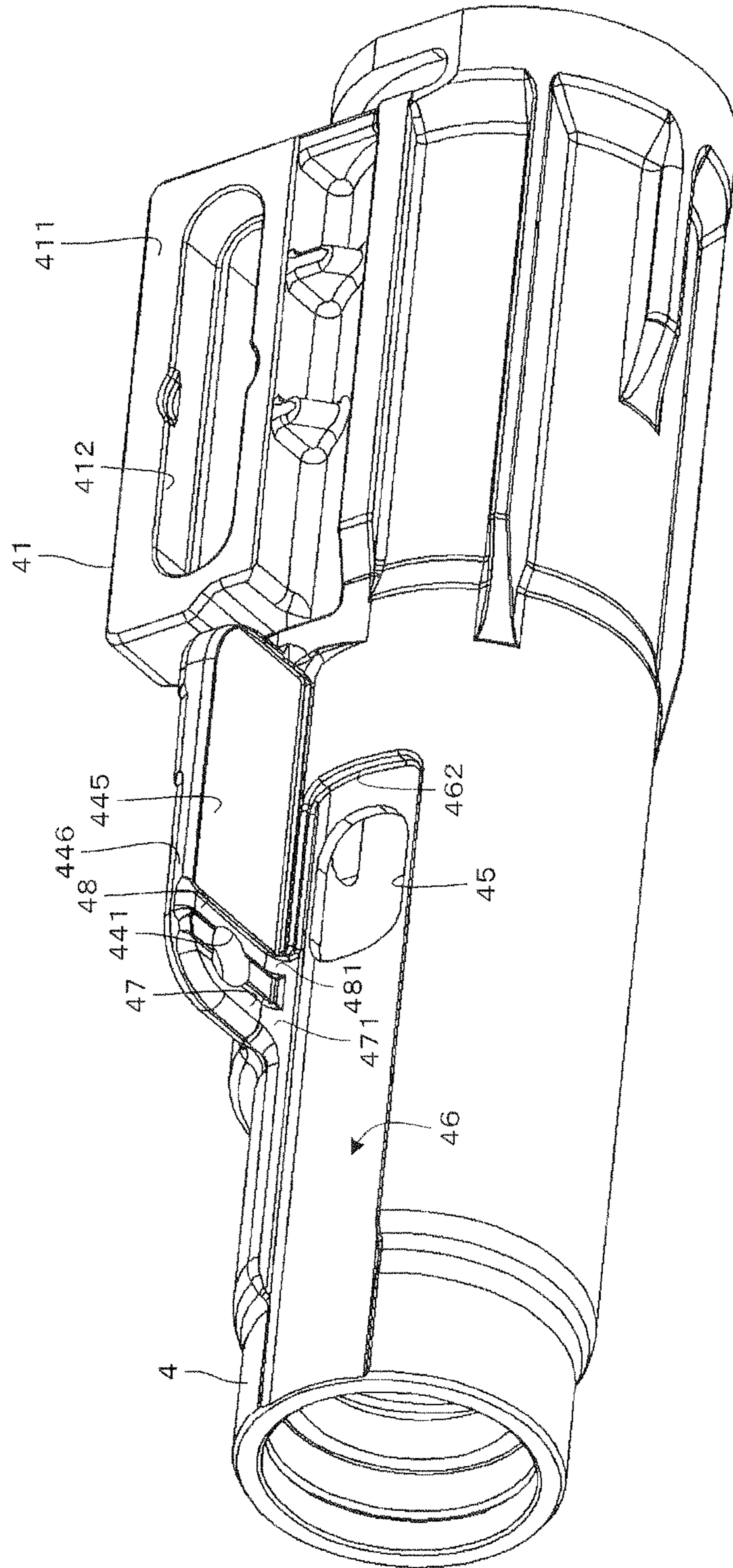


FIG. 7



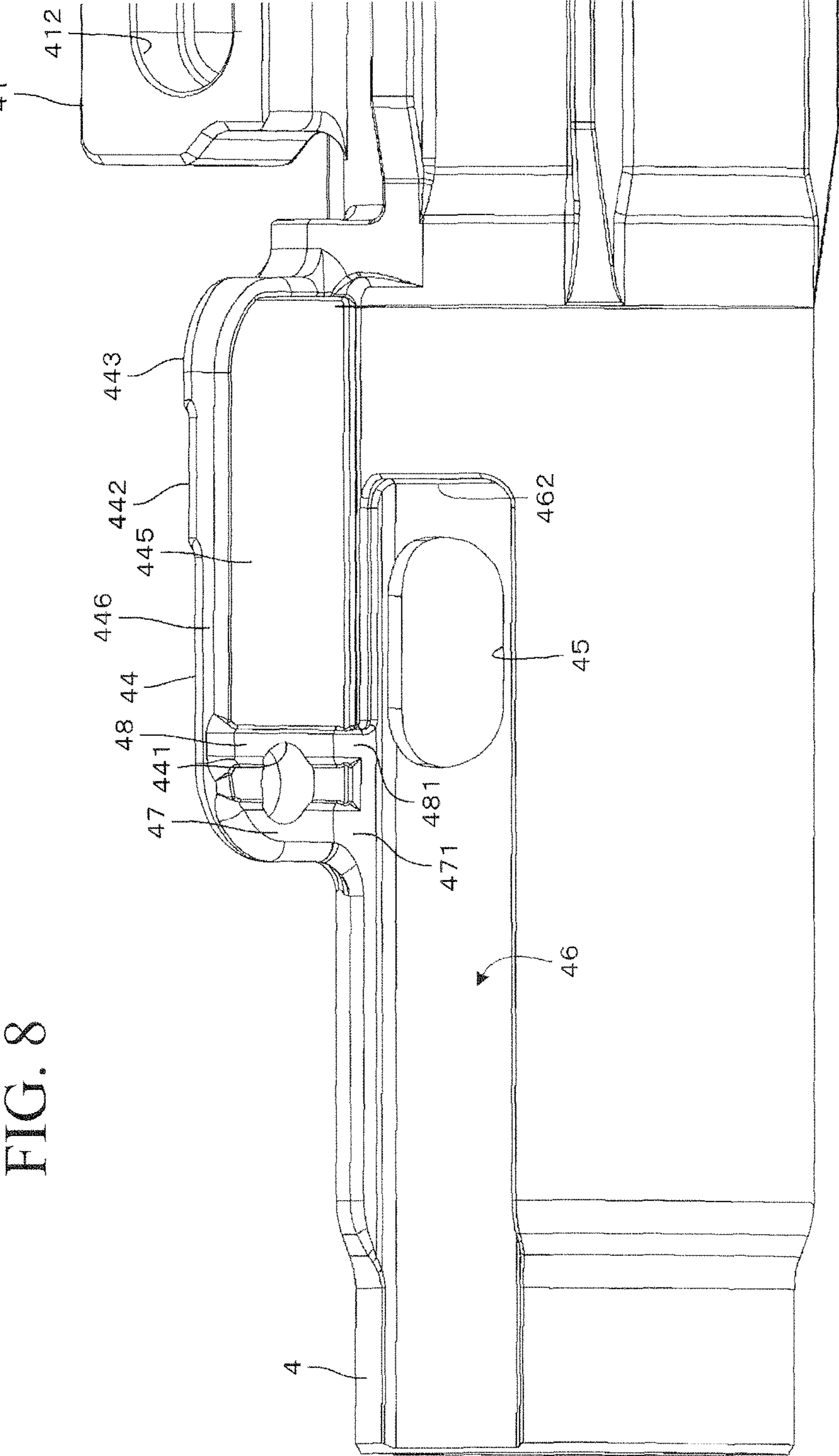


FIG. 8

FIG. 9

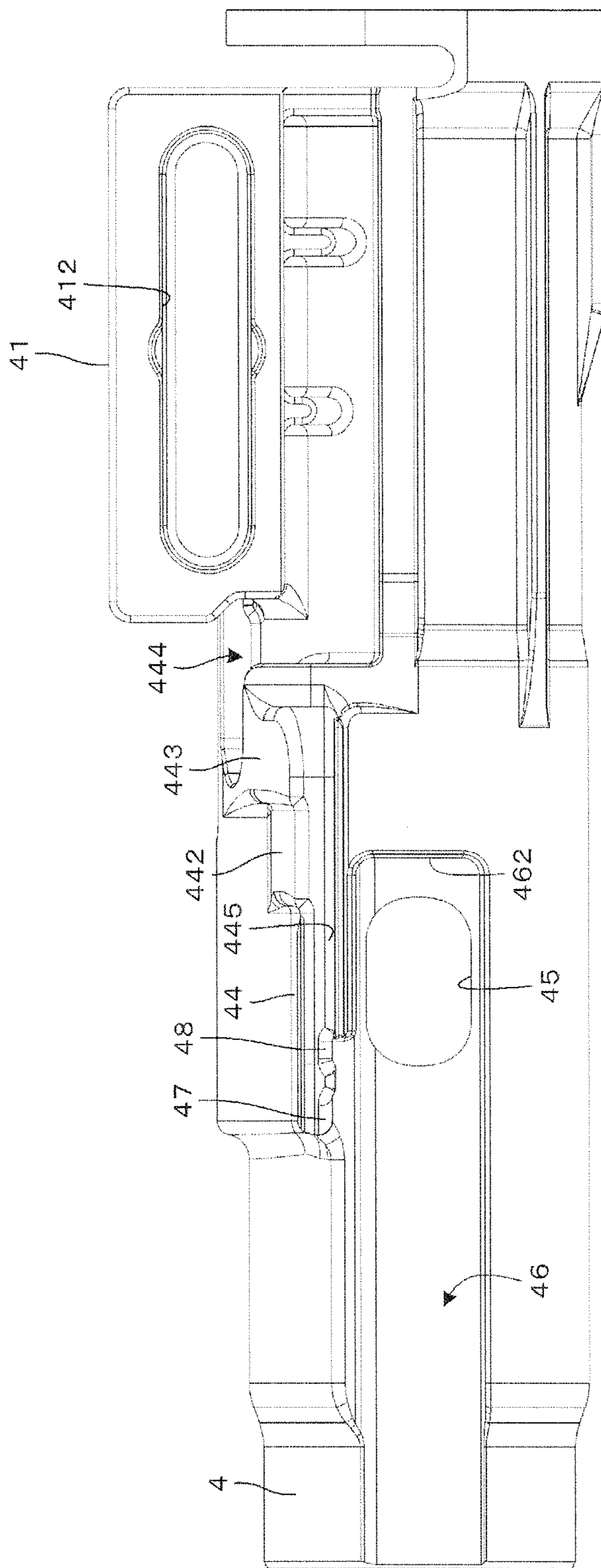


FIG. 10

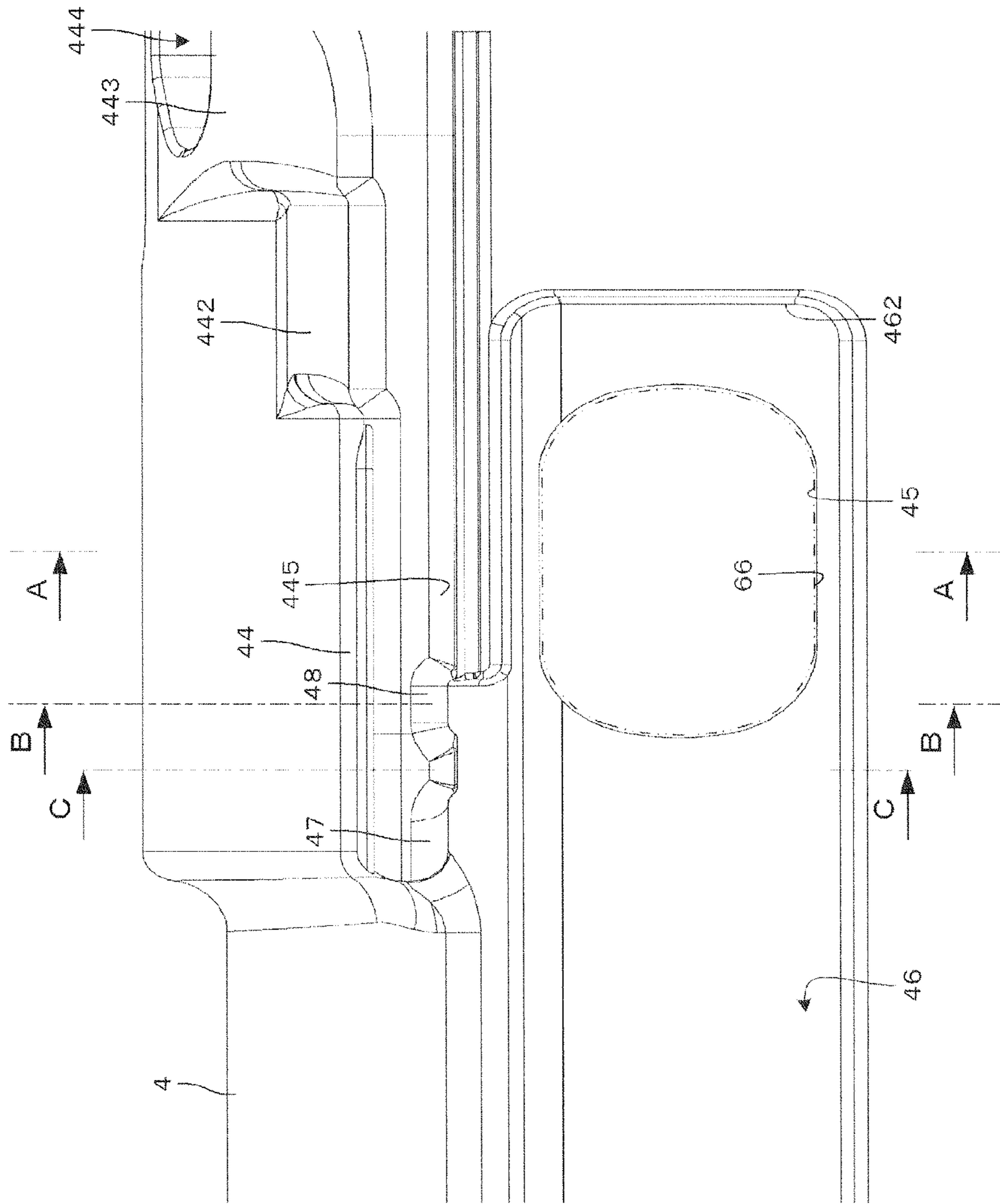


FIG. 11

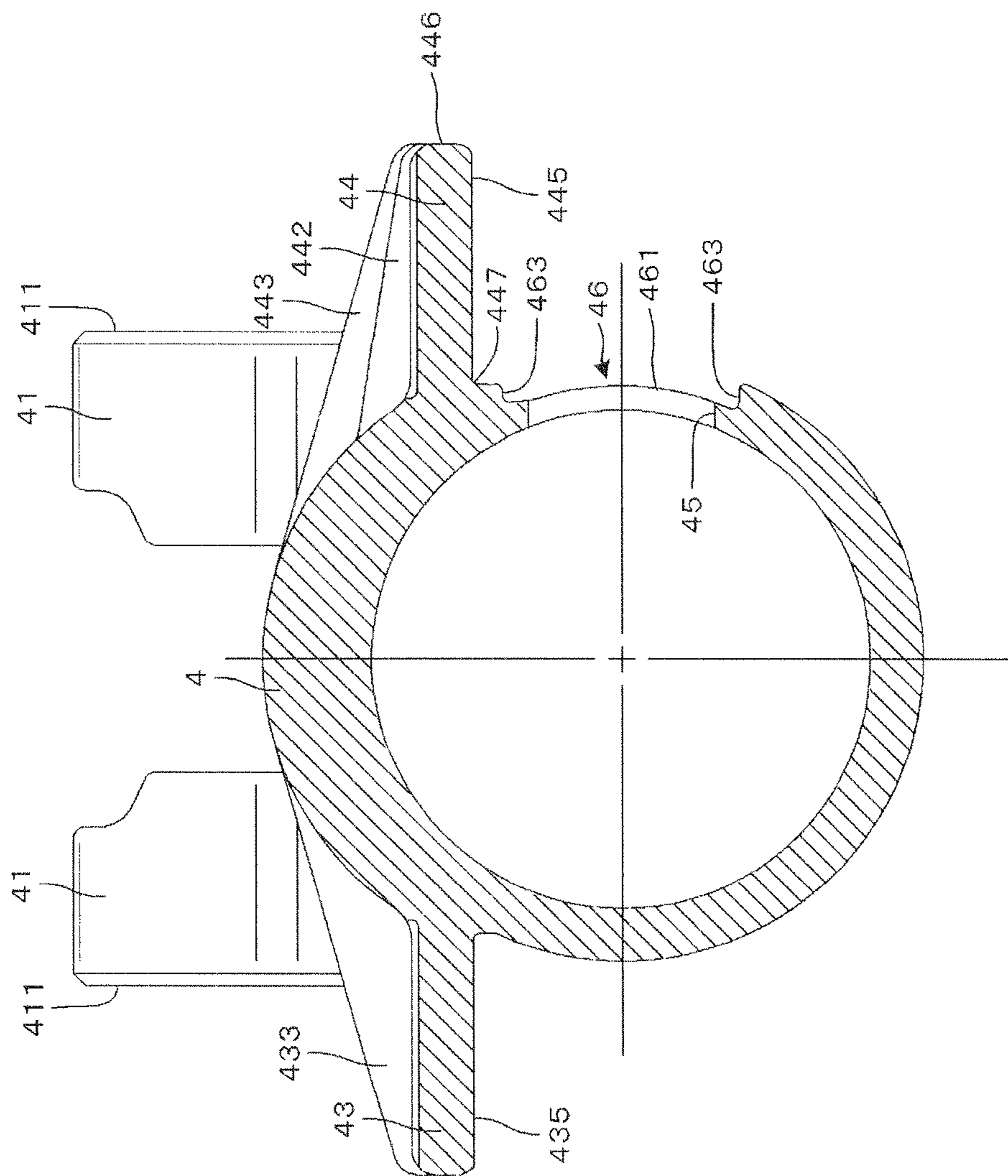


FIG. 13

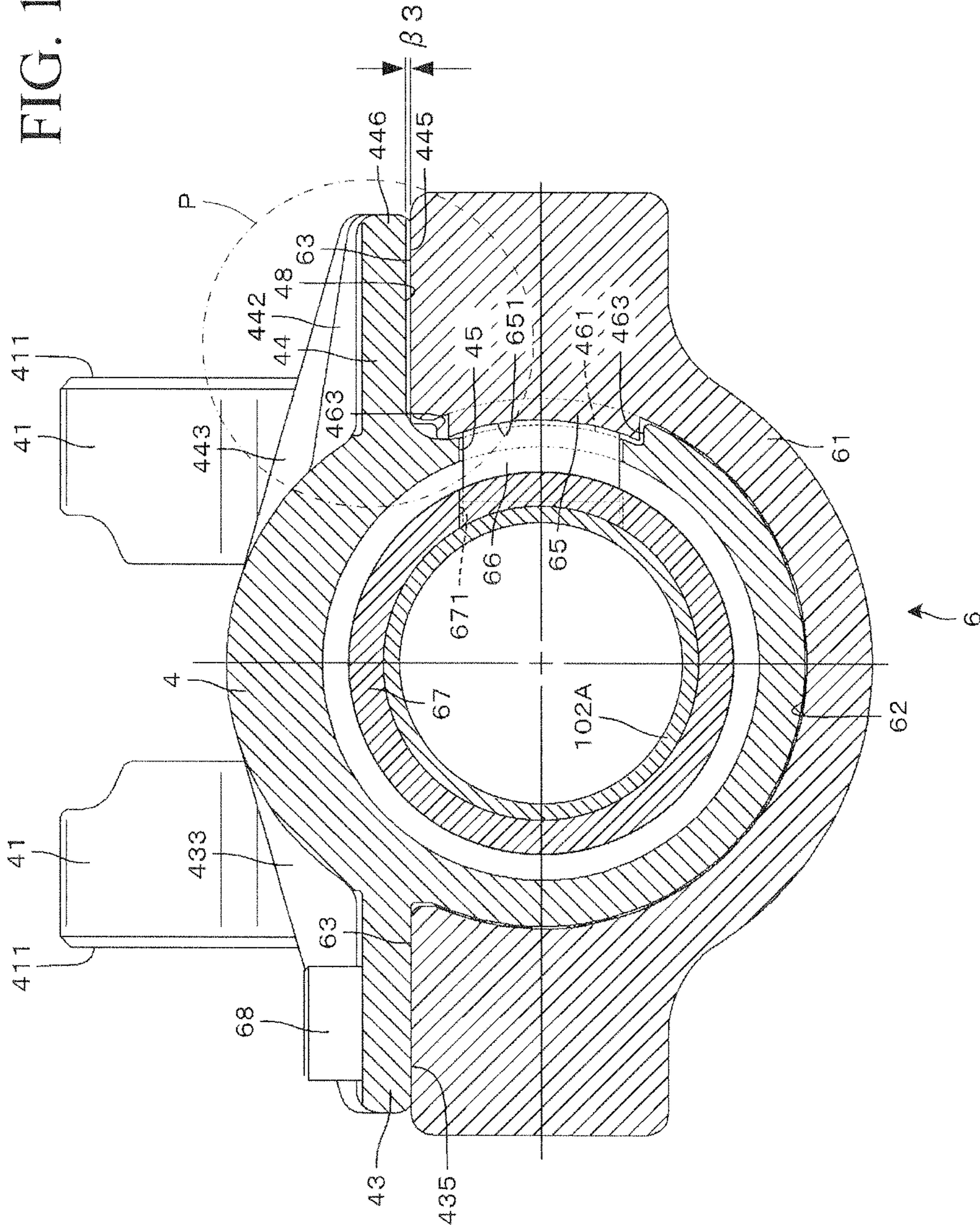


FIG. 14

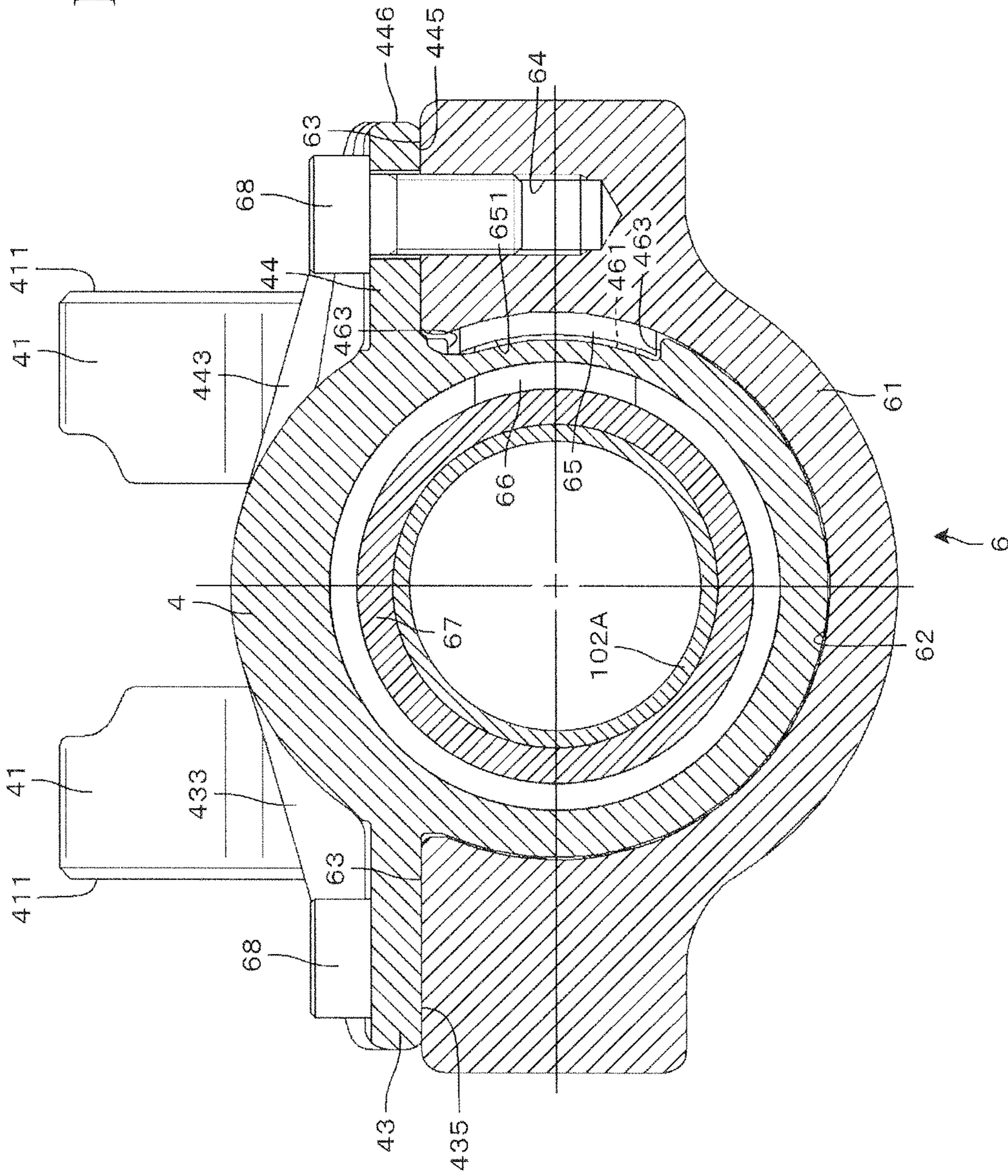
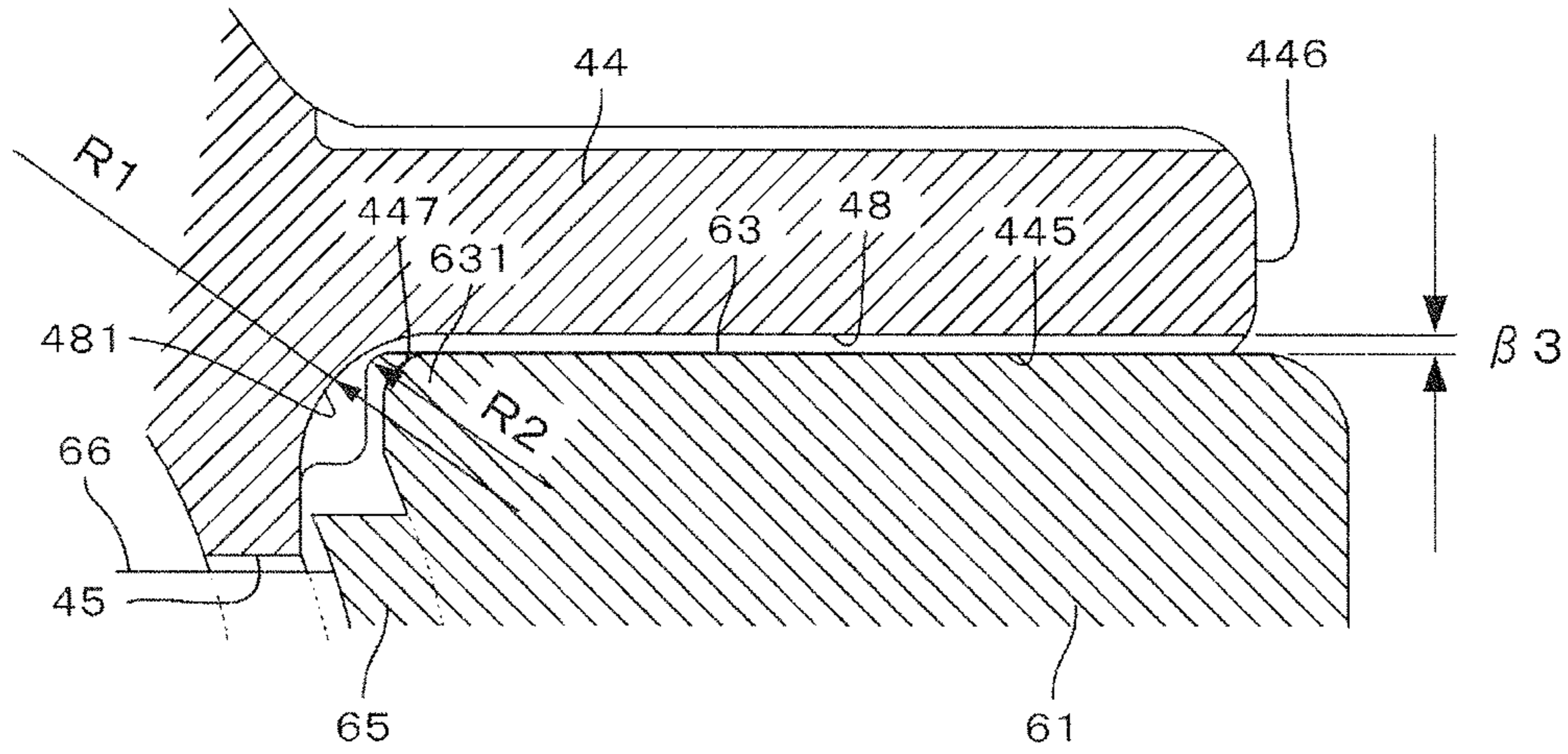


Fig. 15



1

STEERING DEVICE

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a steering device, particularly to a steering device having a steering lock device for locking, when an ignition key is turned into a lock position and pulled out from the key hole, the steering wheel making it, for theft prevention, unrotatable.

Background Art

In a steering device having a steering lock device, when an ignition key is turned into a lock position and pulled out from the key hole, a lock pin projects toward the axis of the steering shaft. As a result, an end portion of the lock pin engages a key lock hole formed in a key lock collar press-fitted to the outer periphery of the steering shaft so as to fix the steering shaft to the outer column not to allow the steering shaft to rotate.

Existing steering devices having a steering lock device have a separate housing for the steering lock device bolted to a flange section of a column which axially rotatably supports a steering shaft.

In cases where the column is made of an aluminum alloy, however, the strength of the column is small. When, in a key-locked state (the lock pin is engaged with the key lock hole), a large rotating torque is applied to the steering wheel, a large bending moment is applied to a base portion of the flange section. When this occurs with a round corner of the base portion of the flange section having a small radius, stress concentrates on the base portion possibly causing the base portion to be cracked.

In the steering device disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2002-337663, a flange section made of thick steel plate is welded to a column made of a steel pipe enhancing the mounting rigidity between the column and the housing for a steering lock device. The column used in the steering device disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2002-337663, is, however, made of steel, and no measure for reducing the stress concentration on a root portion of a flange section attached to a column made of an aluminum alloy is disclosed.

In the steering device disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2002-337663, an engaging convex part of the steering lock device is tightly fitted in a through hole formed in the column, and the bending moment applied to the lock pin in a key-locked state is born by both the flange section and the through hole. In cases where the column is made of an aluminum alloy, however, stress may concentrate around the through hole possibly causing the column to be cracked. Employing, to prevent the column from being cracked, a structure in which the engaging convex part of the steering lock device does not come into contact with the through hole, however, further increases the stress applied to the base portion of the flange section and intensifies the stress concentration there.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

An object of the present invention is to provide a steering device having a steering lock device, wherein stress concentration on a base portion of a flange section attached with the steering lock device is reduced.

Solution to Problem

The above object is achieved as follows. Namely, a steering device according to a first aspect of the invention comprises:

2

a steering shaft which is axially rotatably supported by a column and which can be attached with a steering wheel at a portion thereof toward a vehicle rear side; a steering lock device which is attached to the column and which causes a lock pin operated by operation of an ignition key to engage the steering shaft so as to lock the steering shaft not to allow the steering shaft to rotate; a flange section formed integrally with the column to project radially outwardly from the outer peripheral surface of the column and including amounting surface to which a housing to accommodate the steering lock device is attached; a bolt hole which is formed in the flange section and through which a bolt for clamping the housing to the mounting surface is inserted; a relief portion which is concavely formed on the mounting surface to be close to the bolt hole and which extends to a base portion of the flange section; and a round corner portion formed in the relief portion to be where the relief portion meets the outer peripheral surface of the column.

According to a second aspect of the invention, in the steering device according to the first aspect of the invention, the relief portions are formed both on a side toward a vehicle front of the bolt hole and on a side toward a vehicle rear of the bolt hole.

According to a third aspect of the invention, in the steering device according to the first aspect of the invention, the bolt hole is formed near an end portion, in a column axis direction, of the flange section.

According to a fourth aspect of the invention, in the steering device according to the first aspect of the invention, a bending moment applied to the lock pin when the lock pin is engaged with the steering shaft is born only by the flange section.

According to a fifth aspect of the invention, in the steering device according to the second aspect of the invention, a bending moment applied to the lock pin when the lock pin is engaged with the steering shaft is born only by the flange section.

According to a sixth aspect of the invention, in the steering device according to the third aspect of the invention, a bending moment applied to the lock pin when the lock pin is engaged with the steering shaft is born only by the flange section.

According to a seventh aspect of the invention, in the steering device according to one of the first to sixth aspects of the invention, the column is formed of an aluminum alloy or a magnesium alloy.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

The steering device according to the present invention comprises: a flange section formed integrally with the column to project radially outwardly from the outer peripheral surface of the column and including amounting surface to which a housing to accommodate the steering lock device is attached; a bolt hole which is formed in the flange section and through which a bolt for clamping the housing to the mounting surface is inserted; a relief portion which is concavely formed on the mounting surface to be close to the bolt hole and which extends to a base portion of the flange section; and a round corner portion formed in the relief portion to be where the relief portion meets the outer peripheral surface of the column.

Even though when, in a key-locked state, a large rotating torque is applied to the steering wheel causing the lock pin to be subjected to a bending moment, a large stress is applied to a base portion of a flange section provided near a bolt hole, the stress applied to a round corner formed in the base portion of the flange section can be reduced by allowing the round corner to be formed with a large radius.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an overall perspective view of a steering device 101 installed in a vehicle according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view, as seen from above on the left side toward the vehicle rear, of an essential part of the steering device 101 according to the present embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view, as seen from above on the right side toward the vehicle rear, of the steering device 101 of the present embodiment with a mounting bracket for mounting to the vehicle body removed.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view, as seen from above on the right side toward the vehicle rear, of the steering device 101 in a state before a steering lock device is attached to the column assembly thereof.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view, as seen from above on the right side toward the vehicle rear, of the column assembly alone shown in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged plan view of a portion around the flange sections of the column assembly.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view, as seen from below on the right side toward the vehicle rear, of the column assembly shown in FIG. 4.

FIG. 8 is an enlarged perspective view, as seen from below on the right side toward the vehicle rear, of a portion around the flange section shown in FIG. 7 of the column assembly.

FIG. 9 is a front view, as seen from the right side in the vehicle width direction, of the column assembly shown in FIG. 4.

FIG. 10 is an enlarged front view, as seen from the right side in the vehicle width direction, of a portion around the flange section shown in FIG. 9 of the column assembly.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A in FIG. 10.

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view, including the steering lock device attached to the column assembly, taken along line A-A in FIG. 10.

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view, including the steering lock device attached to the column assembly, taken along line B-B in FIG. 10.

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view, including the steering lock device attached to the column assembly, taken along line C-C in FIG. 10.

FIG. 15 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of portion P shown in FIG. 13.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

FIG. 1 is an overall perspective view of a steering device 101 installed in a vehicle according to an embodiment of the present invention. The steering device 101 axially rotatably supports a steering shaft 102. The steering shaft 102 is attached, at an upper end thereof (an end toward the vehicle rear), with a steering wheel 103 and connected, at a lower end thereof (an end toward the vehicle front), with an intermediate shaft 105 via a universal joint 104.

The intermediate shaft 105 is connected, at a lower end thereof, with a universal joint 106 which is connected with a steering gear 107 including a rack and pinion mechanism.

When a driver turns the steering wheel 103, the turning force is transmitted to the steering gear 107 via the steering shaft 102, universal joint 104, intermediate shaft 105, and the universal joint 106, thereby moving a tie rod 108 to change the steering angle of wheels.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view, as seen from above on the left side toward the vehicle rear, of an essential part of the steering device 101 according to the present embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 3 is a perspective view, as seen from above on the right side toward the vehicle rear, of the steering device 101 of the present embodiment with a mounting bracket for mounting to the vehicle body removed. FIG. 4 is a perspective view, as seen from above on the right side toward the vehicle rear, of the steering device 101 in a state before a steering lock device is attached to the column assembly thereof. FIG. 5 is a perspective view, as seen from above on the right side toward the vehicle rear, of the column assembly alone shown in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged plan view of a portion around the flange sections of the column assembly. FIG. 7 is a perspective view, as seen from below on the right side toward the vehicle rear, of the column assembly shown in FIG. 4. FIG. 8 is an enlarged perspective view, as seen from below on the right side toward the vehicle rear, of a portion around the flange section shown in FIG. 7 of the column assembly. FIG. 9 is a front view, as seen from the right side in the vehicle width direction, of the column assembly shown in FIG. 4. FIG. 10 is an enlarged front view, as seen from the right side in the vehicle width direction, of a portion around the flange section shown in FIG. 9 of the column assembly.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A in FIG. 10. FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view, including the steering lock device attached to the column assembly, taken along line A-A in FIG. 10. FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view, including the steering lock device attached to the column assembly, taken along line B-B in FIG. 10. FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view, including the steering lock device attached to the column assembly, taken along line C-C in FIG. 10. FIG. 15 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of portion P shown in FIG. 13.

As shown in FIG. 2, the steering device 101 of the present embodiment of the present invention includes a mounting bracket 2 for mounting to the vehicle body, an inner column (lower column) 3, and an outer column (upper column) 4. The mounting bracket 2 is fixed, via capsules 23, to the vehicle body, not shown.

The cylindrical inner column 3 is fitted, at an outer peripheral portion thereof toward the vehicle rear (toward the right side as seen in FIG. 2), with the inner peripheral surface of the hollow cylindrical outer column 4 such that the outer column 4 is telescopically movable (in parallel with the center axis of the inner column 3). The outer column 4 is made of a cast aluminum alloy formed, for example, by die casting. The outer column 4 axially rotatably supports an upper steering shaft 102A. An end portion toward the vehicle rear of the upper steering shaft 102A is fixed with the steering wheel 103 (see FIG. 1).

The inner column 3 is attached, at a portion thereof toward the vehicle front, with an assist device (steering assisting part) 5 for providing an auxiliary torque. The assist device 5 includes a gear housing 51 to which an electric motor 52 is fixed. A worm wheel inside the gear housing 51 engages a worm coupled to the rotary shaft, not shown, of the electric motor 52.

The direction and magnitude of the torque applied from the steering wheel 103 to the upper steering shaft 102A is detected by a torque sensor. The electric motor 52 is driven according to the torque direction and magnitude detected by the torque sensor so as to generate, via a deceleration mechanism including a worm and a worm wheel, an auxiliary torque of a proper direction and magnitude.

5

An end portion toward the vehicle front of the gear housing 51 is supported by the vehicle body such that its tilt is adjustable based on a tilt axis, not shown, serving as a tilt supporting axis. The outer column 4 is provided, in an upper portion thereof toward the vehicle top, with clamp members 41 formed to project toward the vehicle top on both the left and right sides in the vehicle width direction. As shown in FIGS. 2 to 15, outer sides 411 of the clamp members 41 are held, to be slidably tiltable and telescopically slidable, between left and right side plates 24 of the mounting bracket 2.

The clamp members 41 each have a long telescopic adjustment slot 412 extending in the axial direction of the outer column 4. The left and right side plates 24 of the mounting brackets 2 each have a long tilt adjusting slot 25 extending in the vehicle height direction. A round clamping rod 21 is inserted through the long tilt adjusting slots 25 and long telescopic adjustment slots 412.

When an operation lever 22 attached to an end portion of the clamping rod 21 is swung, a cam lock mechanism 26 is actuated to cause the left and right side plates 24 of the mounting bracket 2 to be clamped. As a result, the left and right clamp members 41 attached to the outer column 4 are strongly clamped by the left and right side plates 24 of the mounting bracket 2.

The outer column 4 has, on an upper side thereof toward the vehicle top, a slit 42 formed through the thickness between the outer periphery and inner periphery thereof. The slit 42 is a long slit extending, in the axial direction of the outer column 4, between the clamp members 41. When the left and right side plates 24 of the mounting bracket 2 are clamped, the width in the vehicle width direction of the slit 42 is reduced causing the inner peripheral diameter of the outer column 4 to contract to strongly clamp the outer periphery of the inner column 3. This allows the outer column 4 to be clamped by the mounting bracket 2 at a desired tilt and telescopic position.

The hollow cylindrical outer column 4 has a pair of flange sections 43 and 44 formed integrally therewith on the left and right sides, in the vehicle width direction, toward the vehicle rear. The flange sections 43 and 44 are correspondingly positioned on the outer periphery of the outer column 4 and project radially outwardly, respectively. The flange sections 43 and 44 have bolt holes 431 and 441, respectively. As shown in FIGS. 3 and 6, the bolt hole 431 is formed in a portion near the end toward the vehicle front (rightward as seen in FIGS. 3 and 6) of the left flange section 43 as seen from the vehicle rear side, and the bolt hole 441 is formed in a portion near the end toward the vehicle rear (leftward as seen in FIGS. 3 and 6) of the right flange section 44 as seen from the vehicle rear side.

Also, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 6, the left flange section 43 is provided with flange-like ribs 432 and 433 formed integrally therewith. The ribs 432 and 433 reinforce the flange section 43 by connecting the flange section 43 to the outer periphery of the outer column 4. The rib 432 is formed on a side toward the vehicle rear (leftward as seen in FIGS. 3 and 6) of the left flange section 43, and the rib 433 is formed on a side toward the vehicle front (rightward as seen in FIGS. 3 and 6) of the left flange section 43. The right flange section 44 is provided with flange-like ribs 442 and 443 formed integrally therewith. The ribs 442 and 443 reinforce the flange section 44 by connecting the flange section 44 to the outer periphery of the outer column 4. The rib 442 is formed on a side toward the vehicle front (rightward as seen in FIGS. 3 and 6) of the right flange section 44, and the rib 443 is formed, integrally with the rib 442, on a side toward the vehicle front of the rib 442.

6

The ribs 432, 433, 442 and 443 are formed such that their thickness in a direction perpendicular to the axial direction of the outer column 4 increases toward the center axis of the outer column 4. The ribs 433 and 443 closer to the vehicle front than the ribs 432 and 442, respectively, extend longer toward the center axis of the outer column 4 than the ribs 432 and 442. Namely, the ribs 433 and 443 each extend to a vicinity of a closed end 421 toward the vehicle rear of the slit 42 thereby reinforcing the strength of the closed end 421 of the slit 42 where stress concentrates when the outer column 4 is telescopically clamped.

The outer column 4 is also provided with thin parts 434 and 444 formed on the outer periphery thereof to be outside, in the vehicle width direction, a parallel portion 422 of the slit 42 and close to where the parallel portion 422 and the closed end 421 meet. The thin parts 434 and 444 allow the slit-42 width of the parallel portion 422 to be reduced by a small force when the outer column 4 is telescopically clamped. Namely, they make it easier to strongly clamp the outer periphery of the inner column 3 so as to intensify telescopic clamping.

As shown in FIGS. 4 and 11 to 15, a housing 61 of the steering lock device 6 is attached to mounting surfaces 435 and 445 provided on an underside of the flange section 43 and ribs 432 and 433 and on an underside of the flange section 44 and ribs 442 and 443, respectively. The mounting surfaces 435 and 445 extend in parallel along the axial direction of the outer column 4. The housing 61 is made of an aluminum alloy and has, on an upper side thereof, a circular concave surface 62. Flat clamping surfaces 63 are formed at both ends in the vehicle width direction of the circular concave surface 62. The clamping surfaces 63 have female threads 64 formed therein to correspond, respectively, to the bolt holes 431 and 441 formed in the flange sections 43 and 44.

When an ignition key, not shown, is turned into a lock position and pulled out from the key hole, an elliptical lock pin 66 projects from an elliptical engaging convex part 65 formed on a right side of the circular concave surface 62. The engaging convex part 65 is formed to project from the circular concave surface 62 toward the outer periphery of the outer column 4. The upper steering shaft 102A is fitted with a key lock collar 67 press-fitted to the outer periphery thereof. A leading end portion of the lock pin 66 projected from the engaging convex part 65 engages a key lock hole 671 formed in the key lock collar 67 thereby locking the steering wheel 103 not to allow it to rotate.

The outer column 4 has an elliptical through hole 45 formed in a right side thereof. The elliptical through hole 45 is sized such that, when the lock pin 66 is inserted therein, a slight gap is formed between the through hole 45 and the outer periphery of the lock pin 66. The through hole 45 is formed to be circumferentially spaced 90 degrees from the slit 42 of the outer column 4. The outer column 4 also has a bottomed guide groove 46 formed on a right side thereof. The guide groove 46 extends, in the axial direction of the outer column 4, from near the elliptical through hole 45 to the end toward the vehicle rear (the left end as seen in FIG. 4) of the outer column 4. The width (groove width) W1 in the vehicle height direction of the guide groove 46 (see FIG. 12) is slightly larger than the width W2 in the vehicle height direction of the engaging convex part 65 of the steering lock device 6.

The guide groove 46 has a closed end 462 (see FIG. 4) closer to the vehicle front than the elliptical through hole 45 and is open ended at the end toward the vehicle rear of the outer column 4. The engaging convex part 65 has a circular concave surface (to oppose a bottom surface 461 of the guide groove 46) 651 formed on a leading end portion thereof. The outer diameter R1 (see FIG. 12) of the bottom surface 461 of

the guide groove **46** is slightly smaller than the inner diameter **R2** of the circular concave surface **651**.

As shown in FIG. **4**, the steering lock device **6** is assembled to the outer column **4** by inserting the engaging convex part **65** of the steering lock device **6** from the vehicle rear side into the guide groove **46**, then sliding the steering lock device **6** along the guide groove **46** toward the vehicle front. As shown in FIG. **3**, when the end toward the vehicle front of the engaging convex part **65** abuts against the closed end **462** of the guide groove **46**, the female threads **64** formed in the housing **61** of the steering lock device **6** are positioned to correspond to the bolt holes **431** and **441** formed in the flange sections **43** and **44**. At the same time, the lock pin **66** of the steering lock device **6** is positioned to correspond to the key lock hole **671** formed in the key lock collar **67**.

In the above state, bolts **68** are screwed, through the bolt holes **431** and **441**, in the female threads **64** and tightened to assemble the housing **61** to the outer column **4**. This tightly fits the clamping surfaces **63** of the housing **61** of the steering lock device **6** to the mounting surface **435** on the underside of the flange section **43** and ribs **432** and **433** and to the mounting surface **445** on the underside of the flange section **44** and ribs **442** and **443**.

At this time, as shown in FIG. **12**, slight clearances $\beta 1$ and $\beta 2$ in the vehicle height direction are formed between side surfaces **463** of the guide groove **46** and side surfaces **652** (see FIG. **12**) of the engaging convex part **65**. A slight clearance is also formed between the outer periphery of the lock pin **66** and the through hole **45** in the outer column **4**.

When, in a key-locked state (in a state where the lock pin **66** is engaged in the key lock hole **671**), a large rotating torque is applied to the steering wheel **103**, the lock pin **66** is subjected to a bending moment. Also, clamping the bolts **68** causes a clamping force toward the vehicle top to be applied to the housing **61** of the steering lock device **6**.

Since, however, there is a slight clearance formed, in the vehicle height direction, between the outer periphery of the lock pin **66** and the through hole **45** and also between the guide groove **46** and the engaging convex part **65**, the clamping force is born by the flange section **43** and ribs **432** and **433** and also by the flange section **44** and ribs **442** and **443** without any force applied to the through hole **45**. The engaging convex part **65** is not fitted in the through hole **45**, so that the through hole **45** is only required to be large enough to allow the lock pin **66** whose cross-sectional area is smaller than that of the engaging convex part **65** to come in and out. This makes it possible to reduce the cross-sectional area of the through hole **45** and thereby increase the strength of the outer column **4**.

As shown in FIGS. **7**, **8**, **10**, **13**, and **15**, the mounting surface **445** of the right flange section **44** has concave relief portions **47** and **48** formed near the bolt hole **441**. The relief portions **47** and **48** are concave by $\beta 3$ (see FIGS. **13** and **15**) from the mounting surface **445**. Of the two relief portions, the relief portion **47** is formed on the vehicle rear side (left side as seen in FIG. **8**) of the bolt hole **441** and the relief portion **48** is formed on the vehicle front side (right side as seen in FIG. **8**) of the bolt hole **441**. The relief portions **47** and **48** are formed to extend from an outer side **446**, in the vehicle width direction, of the flange section **44** to a base portion (where the flange section **44** and the outer periphery of the outer column **4** meet) of the flange section **44**.

The relief portions **47** and **48** have round corners **471** and **481** formed where the relief portions **47** and **48** meet the outer periphery of the outer column **4**, respectively. With the relief portions **47** and **48** concave by $\beta 3$ from the mounting surface **445**, radius **R1** (see FIG. **15**) of each of the round corners **471**

and **481** of the relief portions **47** and **48** can be made larger than radius **R2** of a round corner **447** of the mounting surface **445**. This makes it possible to avoid interference between the relief portions **47** and **48** and the corner **631** at an inner end, in the vehicle width direction, of the right clamping surface **63** of the steering lock device **6**.

When, in a key-locked state, a large rotating torque is applied to the steering wheel **103** causing a bending moment to be applied to the lock pin **66**, a base portion near the bolt hole **441** of the flange section **44** is subjected to a large stress. The stress applied to the round corners **471** and **481** can, however, be reduced by allowing the round corners **471** and **481** to have a large radius **R1**.

The flange section **44** and ribs **442** and **443** are formed between the through hole **45** through which the lock pin **66** is moved in and out and the slit **42** for contracting the inner peripheral diameter of the outer column **4**, so that strength of the outer column **4** is increased. Hence, both the strength of the outer column **4** against the bending moment applied to the lock pin **66** in a key-locked state and the strength of the outer column **4** against telescopic clamping effected by contracting the inner peripheral diameter of the outer column **4** can be secured.

Even though, in the above embodiment, the relief portions **47** and **48** are formed near the bolt hole **441** formed in the mounting surface **445** of the right flange section **44**, such relief portions may be formed near the bolt hole **431** formed in the mounting surface **435** of the left flange section **43**. Such relief portions may even be formed both near the bolt hole **441** and near the bolt hole **431**. Furthermore, even though, in the above embodiment, the outer column is made of an aluminum alloy, it may be made of a magnesium alloy or a resin.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

- 101** Steering Device
- 102** Steering shaft
- 102A** Upper steering shaft
- 103** Steering wheel
- 104** Universal joint
- 105** Intermediate shaft
- 106** Universal joint
- 107** Steering gear
- 108** Tie rod
- 2** Mounting bracket for mounting to vehicle body
- 21** Clamping rod
- 22** Operation lever
- 23** Capsule
- 24** Side plate
- 25** Long tilt adjusting slot
- 26** Cam lock mechanism
- 3** Inner column (lower column)
- 4** Outer column (upper column)
- 41** Clamp member
- 411** Outer side
- 412** Long telescopic adjustment slot
- 42** Slit
- 421** Closed end
- 422** Parallel portion
- 43** Flange section
- 431** Bolt hole
- 432, 433** Ribs
- 434** Thin part
- 435** Mounting surface
- 44** Flange section
- 441** Bolt hole
- 442, 443** Ribs

444 Thin part
 445 Mounting surface
 446 Outer side in vehicle width direction
 447 Round corner
 45 Through hole
 46 Guide groove
 461 Bottom surface
 462 Closed end
 463 Side surface
 47, 48 Relief portions
 471, 481 Round corners
 5 Assist device (steering assisting part)
 51 Gear housing
 52 Electric motor
 6 Steering lock device
 61 Housing
 62 Circular concave surface
 63 Clamping surface
 631 Corner
 64 Female thread
 65 Engaging convex portion
 651 Circular concave surface
 652 Side surface
 66 Lock pin
 67 Key lock collar
 671 Key lock hole
 68 Bolt

The invention claimed is:

1. A steering device comprising:

a steering shaft which is axially rotatably supported by a column and which can be attached with a steering wheel at a portion thereof toward a vehicle rear side;
 a steering lock device which is attached to the column and which causes a lock pin operated by operation of an ignition key to engage the steering shaft so as to lock the steering shaft not to allow the steering shaft to rotate;
 a flange section formed integrally with the column to project radially outwardly from the outer peripheral sur-

face of the column and including a mounting surface to which a housing to accommodate the steering lock device is attached;

a bolt hole which is formed in the flange section and through which a bolt for clamping the housing to the mounting surface is inserted;

a relief portion which is concavely formed on the mounting surface to be close to the bolt hole and which extends to a base portion of the flange section; and

a round corner portion formed in the relief portion to be where the relief portion meets the outer peripheral surface of the column,

wherein a radius of the round corner portion is larger than a radius of a round corner formed between the mounting surface and the outer peripheral surface of the column.

2. The steering device according to claim 1, wherein the relief portions are formed both on a side toward a vehicle front of the bolt hole and on a side toward a vehicle rear of the bolt hole.

3. The steering device according to claim 2, wherein a bending moment applied to the lock pin when the lock pin is engaged with the steering shaft is born only by the flange section.

4. The steering device according to claim 1, wherein the bolt hole is formed near an end portion, in a column axis direction, of the flange section.

5. The steering device according to claim 4, wherein a bending moment applied to the lock pin when the lock pin is engaged with the steering shaft is born only by the flange section.

6. The steering device according to claim 1, wherein a bending moment applied to the lock pin when the lock pin is engaged with the steering shaft is born only by the flange section.

7. The steering device according to claim 1, wherein the column is formed of an aluminum alloy or a magnesium alloy.

* * * * *